

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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AUGUST
1946

Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



SINCE
1858

MACDONALD'S *Quality Tobacco Products*



The New Budget and the Farmer

A number of the new federal budget proposals announced in the House of Commons on June 27th hold special interest for farmers. One of the most important is the provision that farmers and fishermen will now be able to average their income of a three-year period for tax purposes. The benefits of this provision will not become apparent until 1948, when farmers will make their first three-year average calculation, having in the meantime made tax returns and paid whatever income tax is payable in 1946 and 1947. If two of the three years have been good years with a bad loss in the third, averaging of the income over the three years might show a net loss all round, in which case there would be a refund on taxes he had paid in the other years of the period.

Another provision of importance to farmers is that in which a working wife is allowed an income exemption of \$250 on income earned by herself, in addition to the married exemption of \$1500 on the man's income. This means that a farm wife who earns an income on any item of farm production for which she herself is responsible may claim exemption up to \$250 with respect to her husband's income tax. However, if she earns more than the \$250, the amount over and above this must be deducted from the \$1500 exemption of her husband.

The excess profits tax is removed from a farmer who is sole proprietor of his farm, also in the case of partnerships. Where there has been a delay of several years in checking and completing income tax returns, interest on amounts found due and payable after checking will not be collected for a longer period than 20 months. And finally a board of appeals has been established

where claims against assessments of income tax in the year 1946 and in subsequent years may be heard.

Livestock Production Technique Is Improving

We would call the attention of our readers to the article on livestock production which appears on page 2. The statements quoted therein, coming as they do from a representative of a business firm, are most encouraging. They mean a lot to the man who plods on year after year, weighing, measuring and speculating. They mean a lot to the farmer who can seek advice with confidence and whose standard can be raised somewhat higher because of this work.

This is as it should be. Unfortunately, the newer findings do not reach as many farmers as quickly as they should, in spite of the close co-operation of the excellent group of workers in the field. Farmers are quick to take hold of the tried and tested, but they hesitate when there is some doubt and when the change, be it large or small, involves more expense or labour. In the fields of feeds and feeding there is an excellent opportunity for the demonstrating of new ideas and techniques.

Our Cover Picture

The old windmill pictured on this month's cover is at Isle Aux Coudres, Que. Although it was built over three hundred years ago, it is still going strong. The photograph was taken by the Canadian National Railways.

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Chairman of the Board: W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., *Editor,* A. B. Walsh, B.Sc.(Agr.); *Associate Editor,* H. R. C. Avison, M.A. *Circulation Manager,* L. H. Hamilton, M.S. *Business Manager,* J. H. Holton, B.Com.

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Advances in Livestock Production

"THERE has never been a time when there existed more complete harmony and understanding between the science worker and the field worker than today". This was the statement of Mr. F. Presant in speaking to the meeting of the Eastern Society of Animal Production. Mr. Presant went further to state that his organization and that of other feed manufacturers and distributors keenly appreciate the good work that has been done and is being done at our institutions of research. New discoveries and new knowledge was being passed on to the farmer before he realized it had happened.

In enlarging on this topic, Mr. Presant stated that new knowledge in feeding had made possible the tremendous expansion in production in all classes of stock including poultry during recent years. He cited a number of examples. In poultry he stated that a sufficient amount of knowledge is now available so that the feed manufacturer can accurately predict the results of the feeder. Previously a 50 percent hatchability of eggs was considered good. Now 85 percent and more in our big hatcheries is attained quite regularly. This is due to better feeding. In the rearing of chicks, losses up to 20 and 30 percent were taken for granted in previous years while now it is not necessary to have any loss apart from accident or misfortune. In feeding hens the same thing is more or less true. We know what is required. Unfortunately the scarcity of feed has necessitated substitutes and these were not always as good as desired. However, they were the best that were available.

In hog production, great strides have been made. Our prairie provinces, with little or no skim milk and not much variety of coarse grain in many instances, were raising large numbers of hogs in a satisfactory manner. This was due to research work done by Canadian workers using Canadian feeds and feeding under Canadian conditions. In hog production particularly, Mr. Presant emphasized the importance of the work being done in Canada.



Improved feeding methods bring litters like this one to maturity.

In dairy cattle production, our information appears to be more limited. To the research worker the problem of feeding the dairy cows revolves around the amount and quality of hay available or being fed. To the feed manufacturer it appears that more research would make it possible to prepare feeds which would do the job. In both cases the need for more fundamental work is apparent.

It should also be noted here that while new findings and new knowledge have contributed greatly to the feeding of our live stock, great advancements have been made during recent years in practically every phase of live stock production. For example: in the perhaps more practical but no less important field of judging and testing, a great contribution has been made in recent years. The classifying and recording that has already been done by our pioneering live stock specialists is something in which we can take honest pride. One has only to glance through our agricultural journals a few years back to discover that the short term or seven day test has been discontinued. This was followed by the R.O.P. yearly test, and while this has helped greatly and is still being used, to some extent greater emphasis is now being placed on the ten months, or 305 day test. The 305 day test, by providing time for refreshing and making possible a regular yearly production, has been widely accepted. To follow through it should be noted that more emphasis is now being placed on "Herd testing" and lifetime records which, after all, give the truest representation of animal efficiency and of a good live stock breeder.

Much might be said about the leadership given and the progress achieved in other lines. For instance, the practice of artificial breeding has greatly extended the usefulness of superior sires and has made possible the development of superior lines of breeding in all breeds and classes of live stock. In addition, the study of hormones and disease has greatly improved breeding efficiency and eliminated many diseases of great economic importance.

This must go on, as Mr. Presant pointed out. We need more and better research, co-operation and leadership not only to maintain, but to enlarge our present important position in the live stock world.

The grain supply outlook for the approaching season is anything but reassuring, states the Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation. A preliminary estimate of world food needs and supplies for 1946-47, prepared by the FAO, reveals that in the case of wheat the import needs of the deficit countries may be as large as 30 million metric tons in order to maintain a minimum subsistence. On the other hand, assuming average weather conditions, the amount available from the "Big Four" exporters is not likely to exceed 20 million tons.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

We Visit the Townships

by L. C. Raymond

This account of a brief visit to the Townships tells of what the people are thinking. Pasture, power, farm labour seem to be uppermost.

A meeting of some of the provincial pasture workers at the Experimental Station in Lennoxville in the early days of July provided an opportunity to visit various places in the Townships. Pastures were the chief topic under consideration, but one cannot separate these from all the other farm activities and so our discussions ranged over many phases of farm operations. Former Macdonald students or members of the Farm Forums were prominent among those visited.

Starting in at Bedford on the way down, we picked up the local agronomer, Alfred Rousseau, and made a round of his constituency to have a look at the new pasture experiments established this spring. These were much too new to really show their real worth, but were all starting nicely. One section of a field has been seeded with the relatively new perennial legume — birdsfoot trefoil — to see what possibilities it held for that neighbourhood. It has been doing well in Vermont just across the border, and Mr. P. O. Roy at Meig's Corner had seeded a small piece in 1945 that had done well. Mr. Rousseau expressed the belief that pastures were one of the chief problems in that vicinity.

Going on to the Knowlton district, we went to several places from which enquiries had been received. Pastures are a very distinct problem thereabout. The land is generally very hilly with very frequent rock outcrops — a district more than most others where the removal of the excellent maple groves from otherwise almost worthless land has been an all too conspicuous practice. Today large areas are either bare rocky ridges, or carry a very thin soil layer which grows little else than hardhack and poverty grass. Their utility for cropping — originally doubtful — is now without any possibility. Nevertheless some excellent pasture sites were found. Ross Clarkson, just outside of Knowlton, has turned a very old and previously almost worthless piece of ground into a very good Ladino clover pasture. Many of the lower lying sites in this neighbourhood could be similarly handled.

During the past winter, Keith Bradley of Mansonville, who has taken first year agriculture, dropped in at the office to discuss farm pastures. We promised to drop

around and see him. That was our next stop. Supper was the first thing on the program during which it developed that the Bradleys were no strangers to Macdonald. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bradley had been up to the recent provincial Farm Forum rally, and Mrs. Bradley was a former graduate from the School for Teachers. This particular farm is to celebrate its one hundredth anniversary this year. In 1846, grandfather Trever landed on the site with an axe and the enthusiasm of the pioneer.

Supper over, Keith conducted us over the farm. Pastures were admittedly the weak link of the farm. Hardhack, fern and moss hummocks, along with plenty of stone, made pasture improvement formidable. At least one new wrinkle was being practised. The Bradleys raise a lot of hogs, and hope to raise many more. The brood sows, now eight in number, were being used to level moss hummocks and get rid of invading worthless plants — and very effectively. They look forward also to getting the use of a mechanical roter, the bull dozer, which would remove some of the bigger stones and level the pasture enough to get the plough going. They are keenly alive to the value of the top soil, and do not want the bulldozer to scrape this off to fill hollows and leave the pasture with barren spots. Concluding our visit we went on to North Hatley, getting there about dark.

The next morning found us at our gathering at the Lennoxville Station. The meeting was held in the best place of all — right in the pasture fields. An opportunity was afforded to see the many excellent pastures under the guidance of the Superintendent, Mr. J. A. Ste. Marie, and his capable assistants, W. S. Richardson and Paul Gervais. Both short and long term types of pastures are under experiment. With the moisture conditions prevailing, Mr. Ste. Marie concludes and, we believe, quite rightly, that fertilization of a good sward is likely to give the most economical return. His figures bear out his statement. He placed the various fertilizing elements in the following order, phosphorus, lime, potash and nitrogen.

Our visit at the farm was all too short, but we did have the chance to see the start of filling of the second silo with grass silage. Using molasses as a preservative, and

putting in first crop mixed clover and grass, this kind of silage has taken a firm hold in the scheme of management employed.

On completion of our visit at the Lennoxville Station, we headed for Bury and Canterbury, the country where beef cattle largely predominate, but a type of beef stock — the milking Shorthorn — where the ability to milk and also to produce beef are well blended. Four or five farms were visited or revisited, and progress in the improvement of the farm pastures discussed. Ted Bennett has extensive and well considered plans to be carried out just as soon as help, either manual or mechanical, becomes available. In this section ordinary surface fertilization of pastures will, in most years, give very worthwhile results. Clayton Sharman and W. G. MacLeod are experimenting with Ladino.

Coming back through Birchton we stopped to see Leslie McCallum who, in the winter's correspondence, had inquired about pasture and other farm problems. The McCallums had moved on to a badly rundown farm only two years ago, coming all the way from the Gaspé coast. They are making a fine start, and, in addition to their long term pasture plan, were interested in the possibilities of fall rye, for more pastures, and the swede crop as a table stock proposition. They seemed thoroughly satisfied with the outlook in their new surroundings.

We didn't have time to call on Mr. C. D. French, the newly elected provincial member for Compton, but his new office was not interfering with his grass-silage making. The job was in full swing as we passed by.

The various Hatleys and Ayer's Cliff came in our path the following morning. Our first call was on W. O. Miller. Here we saw a very fine start in pasture improvement — a 1946 seeding. The main farm pasture was fully fifty per cent. occupied by buttercup. Being readily tillable, he had taken out a section, worked it and seeded to a Ladino clover mixture. The oats were about six inches high and just ready to graze. Mr. Miller also had a small trial plot of birdsfoot trefoil. Alfalfa is by no means a sure crop, and if birdsfoot will do well, should fill a useful spot. We found Dale Miller, his son — Diploma 1947 — running the hay rake cleaning up after the previous day's drawing. Future plans — many and various — came up for discussion.

Mr. W. Sharman, right in Hatley Centre and immediately adjacent to the road, had attracted a good deal of favourable comment on a small paddock he had seeded to Ladino mixture in 1946. We found him planning to get more such pastures as soon as possible, since the cows had noticed a great difference, reflected in the milk pail.

Passing on to the Ayer's Cliff vicinity, Mr. L. S. Webster was starting his second silo of grass silage. With one clover field already stored and leaving the field in good shape for a possible seed crop, he was then ensiling

a mixed grass, clover and alfalfa crop. His methods were of interest. He purchased one of the new forage harvesters which operates from a small tractor by power take-off. Haying of the ordinary type was also in active progress.

Just on the other side of the village, the Keeler farm came up next. W. W. Keeler — Diploma 1946 — along with his brother were unloading the thirtieth something load of hay. We had promised to look into his pasture problems, but the day was fine, the hay was dry and time fleeting, so it was in no way appropriate to take time out at that stage. We left with the promise to return later in the year.

Generally the impressions gained were that the Townships by and large had had a rather late and cold spring, but that the warm weather of late June and early July, along with good moisture, had done a great deal to even things up. Hay, which at one time looked very bad, was turning out to be a fair crop.

Winter (or spring) conditions had generally played considerable havoc with the clover in new seedings. Such situations were, however, spotty and some excellent fields were observed.

Almost everywhere we were met with the need for more help, both mechanical and otherwise. Everyone seemed to be waiting for their twenty-hours work from the bull-dozer and planning where they could use it to best account. Farm labour — if any — was very high in price and of a quality much below the days before the war. Given a bit more help, the Townships are prepared to face the future cheerfully.

Home Vegetable Storage

by R. A. Ludwig

WITH a little planning home grown vegetables may be had throughout almost the entire year. The essentials are forethought in planning the home garden, provision of a suitable storage room, care in selecting the product to be stored and sensible management of the storage room.

A good storage room for most vegetables must provide a temperature slightly above freezing and a high relative humidity. A low temperature reduces spoilage due to decay, prevents shrinkage by slowing up the rate of moisture loss and helps retain the natural quality of the product. A high temperature on the other hand hastens decay, shrinkage and loss of quality. A high humidity tends to increase decay but prevents drying out of the produce. In order to control temperature and humidity in a storage room the walls must be well insulated and an adjustable ventilation system must be provided. Good storage rooms can be made in both heated and unheated basements with modern insulating materials.

All vegetables do not store equally well under the same conditions. They may be placed in three groups as far as home storage is concerned.

CROP

Beet, carrot, parsnip and
turnip
Cabbage and potato
Onion, squash and pumpkin

STORAGE CONDITIONS

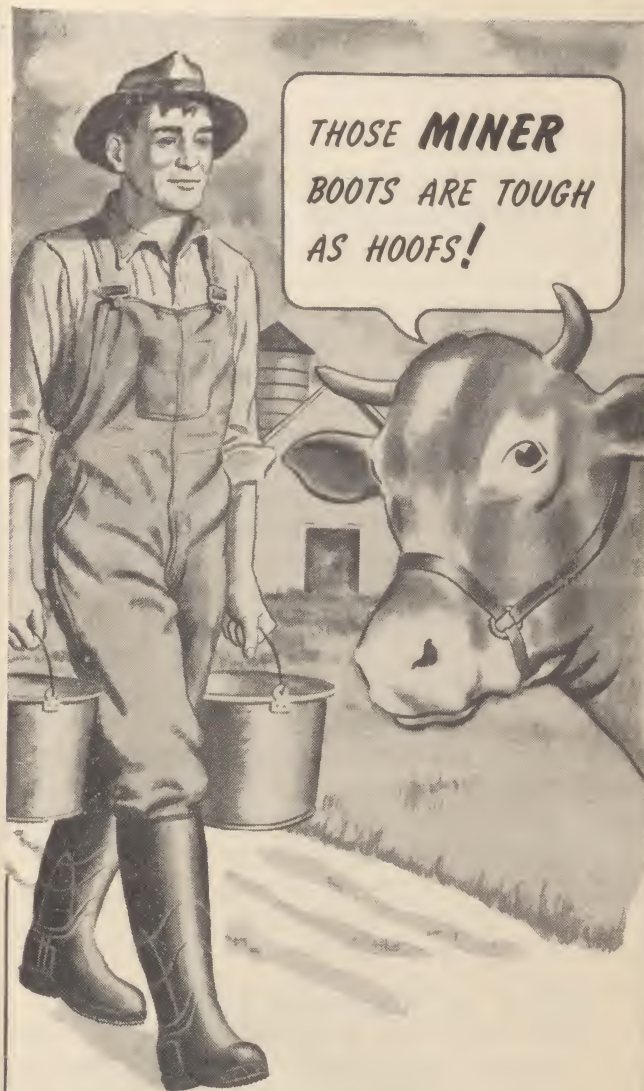
Cool and moist
Cool and moderately moist
Dry and preferably cool

The first two groups can be accommodated in one storage room by placing those of the first group on the floor and, if necessary, covering with sacks to retain moisture, and those of the second group on shelves. It is important to remember in the case of the second group that the air should not become sufficiently moist to permit drops of water to form on the produce. Vegetables of the third group keep better in a drier room.

Vegetables should not be brought directly from the field into the storage room unless the temperature is around 40°F. The cooling of the room may be hastened by opening the ventilating system at night and closing it during the day. When once the temperature has been lowered, it should not be difficult to keep it down. During storage a careful check should be maintained and the temperature regulated by opening and closing the ventilators. If there is danger of freezing during the winter months some heating may be necessary. This can usually be done in a family sized storage by opening the door to the main part of the basement, by burning a large light bulb in the room or by placing a kerosene lamp in the room. A tub of water in the room serves as a valuable indicator as a skim of ice forms on it before the vegetables freeze. Humidity can be controlled within the room by sprinkling the floor with water or by placing a large tub of water in the room.

Careful attention should be given to sanitation in the storage room. Rot-producing microorganisms are harboured in old decaying vegetables, in soil and on the slats of crates and bins. If the new crop comes into contact with them rot may start and extensive losses result. The storage room should therefore be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between crops. The disinfection may be accomplished by drenching with a solution of 2 pounds of copper sulphate in 50 gallons of water. After disinfection the room should be allowed to dry before vegetables are placed in storage.

The quality of the produce placed in storage is as important as a proper storage place. Only varieties suitable for storage should be used. These should have reached proper maturity and only those free from mechanical injury and apparent damage due to insects and diseases placed in storage. Rot may spread from a single decaying vegetable and result in the loss of an entire bin. Great care should be taken in handling to prevent bruising or other injury as breaking the skin speeds moisture loss and encourages decay. If decay appears during storage the produce should immediately be sorted over and any decaying vegetables culled out.



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Harvesting the Apple Crop

by A. N. Nussey

One of the most important periods in the life of an apple is that between the time it is removed from the tree and the time it reaches the consumer. Apple growers have learned much in the way of producing a clean crop but the care and expense of production may be offset by careless and improper handling, thus making the marketing of the fruit difficult. It is the duty of every grower to see that his product is delivered into the hands of the consumer in its best condition, in order to safeguard his future business.

Apples should be harvested at their proper maturity. It is a fairly common practice to market some varieties before they have developed their true flavour, particularly the earlier varieties. The grower may gain a few cents in price but a bad impression is created on the consumer, which is harmful to the grower's future sales. Any experienced grower can determine fairly accurately when an apple is at the proper maturity for harvesting. There are several methods of doing this, no one of which is entirely reliable in all cases. Most growers depend upon a combination of several methods. Firmness of flesh and color of the fruit are common guides to prime ripeness. The pressure tester has been developed for accurate testing of firmness in the flesh and ground color charts are now in use for determining the correct development of ground color for many varieties of apples.

Another consideration is the actual harvesting of the apples. Bruises or other mechanical injuries which occur in the harvesting operations often account for a high percentage of cull or off-grade fruit. This injury can be greatly reduced by employing careful pickers, by using the proper picking container and the proper field container. Fortunate is the grower who has a well trained picking

crew. The canvas lined round oak baskets are still ideal picking containers and the rigid metal and canvas drop-bottom picking bag is replacing the all-canvas picking bag. Among most growers the orchard box has long since replaced the barrel as a field container. The three-legged ladder and the pointed ladder are also essential equipment in the orchard at this time.

The story does not end with the picking of the fruit. To the grower who is interested in getting top quality fruit to the consumer, his most difficult problems will likely occur between the time the fruit is picked and the time it reaches the consumer. Proper pre-cooling and cold storage facilities are essential to the marketing of top quality fruit except perhaps in cases where the fruit is to be sold to the consumer within a few days after it is harvested. In cases where apples are to be stored for some time, delay in pre-cooling and storage after picking is a problem with which many growers are faced to-day. Experiments conducted in New Hampshire with McIntosh have shown that whereas a delay of five days in harvesting, grading, packing and transportation operations did not materially lower the storage quality if the fruit was marketed before March first, a delay of ten days reduced the storage life of the apples eight to ten weeks and twenty days caused them to become overripe and possess no storage value. Further experiments in the United States have shown that all varieties of apples soften very rapidly at 70°F. Softening proceeds about twice as fast at 70°F as at 80°F, while at 50°F it is about twice as fast as at 40°F, and at the latter temperature softening takes place twice as fast as at 30°F. The point at which apples freeze has been shown to be slightly below 30°F. The most usual temperature recommended for the storage of apples is 31° to 32°F throughout the season with a relative humidity of 85 to 90 percent.

Macdonald College Sells Breeding Stock to Britain

The delegates from the British Friesian Society, who arrived in Canada last June, purchased one bull, mature, and three heifers as foundation breeding stock for Britain. Advance notice of the standards required for both milk and butterfat indicated that only the best were to be selected. The milk requirements, both for two, three and four milkings per day were considerably above the R.O.P. requirements. In addition, the fat test was set at 3.7 per cent or above. Young cattle were in demand so that the above requirements applied particularly to the sire and dam. In the case of bulls the records of the three nearest dams, and in the case of heifers the records of the two nearest dams, were considered. The records included both milk and butterfat percentage.

Macdonald Rag Apple Casablanca, the College senior herd sire, was purchased. This son of Rag Apple Trojan was born on the day of the conference of the "Big Three" at Casablanca, thus the origin of his name. His grand sire, Raymondale Ideal Successor, has sired many noted Canadian breeding bulls and established a high reputation when sold for \$18,000. Macdonald Oleana Supreme, the three year old dam of Casablanca is probably the most outstanding cow in the present College herd. She has a life time record of 139,331 pounds of milk with an average test of 3.98. This includes her best record as a three year old of 22,241 pounds of milk with a 4.39 per cent test. (Two of Oleana Supreme's younger sons sired by Montvic Rag Apple Ajax, the senior herd sire at Raymon-

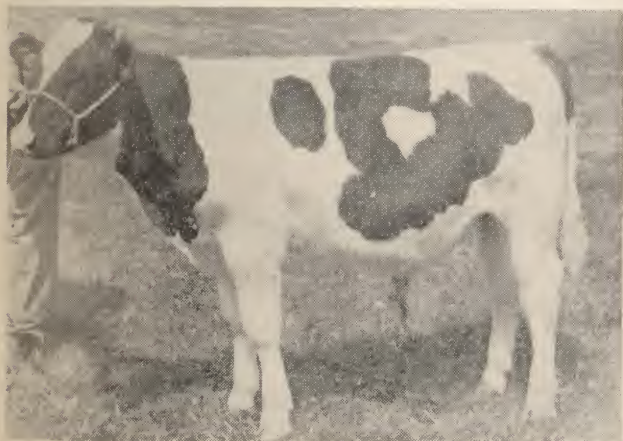
dale, are now in service in the Waterloo County Artificial Breeding Syndicate, Waterloo, Ontario. In addition, three of her daughters have made excellent records both in milk and butterfat in the College herd).

Macdonald Aggie Posch 2nd, the oldest of the three heifers selected, is sired by Montvic Rag Apple Trojan and out of the cow Macdonald Aggie Posch, whose milk production to date and in five lactation periods totals 66,772 pounds. Her best record was 18,474 pounds. This heifer is bred to Hays Six-O-Six, due to calve in August.

The other two heifers, Macdonald Rag Apple Millie Posch and Macdonald Rag Apple Pietje were yearlings and not yet bred. They are sired by Macdonald Rag Apple Casablanca.

Macdonald Rag Apple Millie Posch is out of an "excellent" cow which last year produced 16,546 pounds of milk.

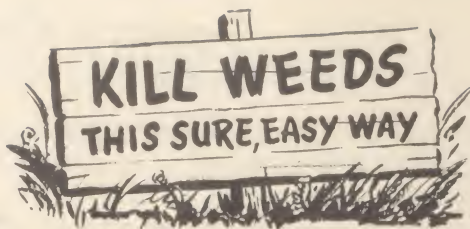
Macdonald Rag Apple Pietje is out of a young cow which has a three-year old production record of 11,313 pounds of milk, testing 4.04 per cent. A maternal brother of this heifer, sired by Montvic Rag Apple Ajax, was recently sold as a calf at \$1800 to go to Chile.



Macdonald Pietje Ajax. A son of Montvic Rag Apple Ajax and a maternal brother to one of the heifers being shipped to Britain. Recently sold for export to Chile for \$1800.



Macdonald Millie Posch — 380457. The dam of one of the three heifers selected by the British Friesian Cattle Society.



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Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

How much feed do growing turkey poult consume?

The average turkey poult consumes approximately 72 pounds of feed (mash and grain) in 24 weeks. Where kept to 26 or 28 weeks before killing for the Christmas trade an extra 5 pounds of feed per week should be added.

Average feed Consumption for Growing Poults

Age in Weeks	Pounds of Feed	Feed to Date
1- 8	5.5	5.5
9-16	19.0	24.5
17-24	42.0	66.5
25-28	20.0	86.5

What special care should be given early hatched pullets?

Early hatched pullets should be encouraged to grow full-sized bodies before commencing to lay eggs. If they are allowed to consume all the mash desired while on range, they may come into sexual maturity and start laying before they are bodily mature. Egg size is directly related to body size and body maturity. The early layers may lay very small eggs. Restrict the mash consumption by withholding mash part of the time and forcing them to consume more grain.

What type of hay is satisfactory for fall and winter feeding poultry?

Second cuttings of alfalfa or clover hay are considered the best quality hay for poultry feeding. This material, when cut just at the beginning of bloom, makes leafy hay, which, if cured quickly, will retain most of the leaves. Such hay can be fed in racks in the pens, or cut and fed in troughs or wire baskets hung on the wall. Good quality hay will be relished by the birds and provides a good protein-rich green food.

What is slot-ventilation in poultry houses?

Slot-ventilation is a system originated at the Massachusetts College of Agriculture, known as the Sanctuary Method. It has been found to be a very satisfactory method and very cheap to install in a building. It works best in houses 20 feet or more in depth from front to back and, to work most effectively, the pen should be narrower in width than in depth. The air is taken in through the open window and carried out through a slot opening across the pen at the plate or ceiling level above the windows.

What is a satisfactory whitewash formula which has a disinfecting power?

Many formulas are available for whitewash mixtures. One that is recommended and simple to make is as follows:

- 1 pound commercial lye.
- 2½ pounds water-slacked lime.
- 5½ gallons water.

This solution is odorless and destroys most disease-producing bacteria.

In preparing a house for whitewashing, be sure to sweep down the walls to remove all scale of former whitewash, dust and cobwebs.

Can D.D.T. be used in turkey pens?

Yes, where used with certain precautions. If a pen, where turkey poult are housed, is to be sprayed with D.D.T. to keep down flies, the stock must be removed from the house while the spraying is done and left out-of-doors until all material is dry on the walls or equipment. Allow at least one hour on a warm day for drying. Be sure to remove all feed and water from the house before the spraying is done.

If the poult are on wire porches spray the porches as well, but be sure to remove the birds or wait until the house is perfectly dry before driving the birds indoors in order to spray the porches. Be sure to avoid spraying any feed or water.

How is rail-grading of poultry carried out?

The sale of live poultry meat stock on a rail-graded basis is the most satisfactory method today, as the producer is paid on a graded quality basis. The stock is marked by the processor and killed as a group, after which it is chilled and graded. Payment is made on the basis of the market grade. Such returns immediately indicate to the producer the value of the finish of the stock. It is the best method of educating the producer to the value of quality production. Payment for killing and dressing and grading is made at a set price per bird.

Chick Market Age

The age at which chickens are marketed has a direct bearing on the quality of the carcass and on the amount of feed required to produce a pound of meat. Chickens will not fatten when they are growing rapidly, so they should be practically full grown when moved to the fattening pens. Usually this would be about six months of age for the heavy breeds, such as Barred Rocks, but it is not profitable to keep them long after they are full grown because the amount of feed required to produce a pound of gain increases with age, and the quality of the carcass is highest shortly after maturity.



The Bury Co-operative Feed and Farm Supply Warehouse.
Story on page 10.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Bulldozer Loose in a Pasturefield

by Joseph Galway



D. J. MacMillan, agronomer, Reg. Connor, owner of the farm and Ken Dean, a neighbour, look over the work being done.

"A concrete example of neighbourhood co-operation resulting directly from a Farm Forum group", said Reg Connor, a farmer of North Hatley as he watched the work of a bulldozer on his west field. Mr. Connor wasn't referring so much to the work being done, but to the fact that he and his neighbours were, through group action, doing a job that could not have been accomplished by any one farmer.

The idea started in the local Minton Farm Forum during the winter of 1945. In order to qualify for financial assistance from the government it was necessary to canvass farmers outside the area covered by the Forum. The Secretary, Mr. Kenneth MacRae, was so keen about the idea of bringing a bulldozer into the community that he personally canvassed the non-members to determine how many were interested.

In this community, as in many others, one of the greatest needs is to improve pastures. Using the old-fashioned methods, this job is a long and tiresome one; but with the modern bulldozer almost anything can be moved. The operator is called upon to do a variety of jobs; digging ditches, moving and burying stones and stone piles, deepening brooks, removing stumps, filling up hollows, shoving out brush, levelling knolls, and a host of others.

When Mr. Connor was asked why he choose this particular field he replied that the large moss-covered knolls which had grown up yielded very little pasture. Some brush and stone had to be removed and a few hollows filled in. This three acre field was completely levelled off in five and half hours work at a total cost to the farmer of \$22.00. After the machine had left the field a springtooth harrow was used to level the earth and bring the small

stones to the surface. These were later picked off by hand.

Mr. Connor has definite ideas about how he will handle this piece of land. He has applied a 2-12-6 commercial fertilizer at the rate of 300 pounds per acre and seeded a mixture consisting of three bushels oats and eight pounds millet per acre. The cattle will graze this until fall. It will then be plowed and a liberal application of manure applied during the winter. In the spring it will be seeded down with a permanent pasture mixture accompanied with a nurse crop of oats. An electric fence will be used to divide the field and close grazing will be prevented.

This modern machine was able to do in a few hours what a farmer himself might never do. Even with an abundance of ambition and energy, not to mention toil and sweat, it would have taken him weeks or even years to accomplish so much. The area to be improved should be determined by the nature of the pasture. Too large an area with many stumps, stones and trees should not be attempted at one time because the cleaning-up may discourage the farmer unless he has extra help available.

In reply to the question — "What do you expect as a result of the work done by this machine?" Mr. Connor said, "I hope we will have more feed for our Holsteins, more butter for Jack Canuck, more Bacon for Britain, and improved farms and farmers in our community. By helping each other we will have helped ourselves."



The bulldozer plows through the moss heaps, filling up hollows and levelling off the ground.

Co-operators Move on Up

The story of Bury Co-operative Association illustrates this observation by a well-known authority.

"Co-operators begin at the bottom, get experience and move on up." This is a statement from H. H. Hannam's book "Co-operation", the plan for to-morrow which works to-day. The farm people in the district of Bury, Quebec have been verifying Mr. Hannam's words.

In July 1942 a group of farmers in this community applied for a co-operative charter and purchased the local creamery. To do this, they needed capital, and so 58 farmers, English and French, became members of the organization. Each man subscribed for ten, \$10.00 shares. But money alone is not enough to establish a co-operative. It requires organization and management as well.

At the first general meeting, a five man board of directors was set up, and a President and Secretary elected. The board later appointed a manager. Business was soon in full swing and the Co-op. well established. The manager has two helpers; one of them is responsible for driving the cream truck. It covers approximately a twelve mile radius and has all cream delivered to the plant by eleven o'clock in the morning.

It is the duty of any Co-operative Board of Directors to receive periodically a report from the manager and formulate general policy. This principle is strictly adhered to in Bury; the board meets twice monthly. An annual meeting is held each year to receive a general report of the business and elect officers.

Purchasing the creamery was only a beginning for this Co-op. It "moved on up" in 1945 and purchased the local feed and farm supply business at a price of \$6,500. This required additional capital, and so new members were recruited. At the moment, 82 farm people belong to the organization. As it requires considerable amounts of money to stock a business of this type, it was necessary to issue preferred non-voting shares to individuals who were only interested in an investment.

Both businesses are under the same board of directors but have separate managers. Last year the creamery manufactured some 144,711 pounds of butter at a gross sale of \$49,924.00.

The feed and farm supply business had only been in operation about nine months when the books were closed, but it showed a \$54,000 turnover during that time. Business is continually increasing and new lines added. At present they are handling feed, and feed grain, gas and oil, hardware, bindertwine and many smaller things used on the farm.

From a small beginning they have moved up to the place where their assets now total \$31,253.00. The future of this excellent project depends entirely on how well its members are informed and how willing they are to give it continued and definite loyal support.

MARKET COMMENTS

The temporary suspension of price ceilings on branded beef mentioned previously in these columns appears to have resulted in maintaining the price of good steers while lower prices prevailed for other classes of meat except bacon. This was the chief change in live stock prices in the past month.

The amount of butter in storage on July first was above the average of the past five years.

Favourable weather in western Canada has improved crop prospects greatly during the past few weeks. Better than average crops are now expected both in wheat and feed grains.

Inspected slaughtering of hogs in the first half of the year (26 weeks) numbered 960,000 in round numbers, below that of the same period in 1945.

The removal of price ceilings in the U.S. permitted some record prices for live stock at Chicago. Choice steers reached \$23.25 on July 12th.

The most recent estimate of the wheat crop in the United States is 1,090,000,000 bushels, up 57 million bushels from the previous estimate.

European reports are at present reduced yields in Spain, France and Italy — from previous estimates and

improved prospects in Russia where acreage of wheat has been expanded some seven million acres over last year.

Trend of Prices

	July 1945	June 1946	July 1946
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	12.65	13.75	13.75
Cows, good, per cwt.....	9.50	10.55	9.95
Cows, common, per cwt.	7.40	7.65	7.45
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	5.95	6.50	6.40
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	14.60	15.60	14.65
Veal, common, per cwt.....	10.35	13.00	10.95
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	14.50	15.10	15.10
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	10.00	11.50	11.60
Bacon hogs, B1 dressed, per cwt.	20.20	21.60	21.80
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.40	0.40
Cheese, per lb.	0.22	0.22	0.23
Eggs, Grade A, large, per dozen	0.39	0.37	0.47
Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus, per lb.	0.31	0.30½	0.29½
Chickens, dressed, milk-fed, A, per lb.	0.37⅞	0.37⅞	0.37
FRUITS and VEGETABLES:			
Apples			
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	2.65-2.75	2.15	2.15
FEED:			
Brn, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Comments on Quebec's Egg Grading Regulations

by Noe Henault

District Poultry Products Inspector

Some comments concerning the application of egg grading regulations in this province have been brought to our attention by the Quebec Farm Forums, most of which are to the effect that there are not enough egg grading stations in operation.

We would certainly like to see an egg grading station in every parish in this province, but it is an expensive proposition to organize a station, and some parishes do not produce enough eggs to warrant such an organization. If we have missed some places where groups of farmers could show us that their production of eggs is high enough to make it profitable for an egg grading station to be organized, we would like to know of it, and you can be assured that we will do our best to give all possible service in grading your eggs.

Since 1941 the egg grading regulations have been amended and a new clause has been inserted to the effect that eggs can now be graded only in a registered egg grading station, in which a refrigerating system should be installed to control temperature and humidity.

Since the new regulations have been in force we have noticed a big improvement in the quality of eggs produced in this province. When the egg grading stations were organized we made a survey of the quality of eggs, and found that 57% of our eggs were grading A. A year later another survey was made in the same stations and we found that the quality had improved immensely: Grade A eggs were up to 87% as compared with 57% the year before. This year we can say that the egg grading stations in Quebec have graded about 500,000 thirty-dozen cases, and 90% of them graded A. In some stations the percentage of Grade A eggs has been as high as 96%. As there is a difference of six cents per dozen between Grade A and Grade B eggs, and ten cents between Grade A and Grade C eggs, this proves that consumers do not want anything but Grade A. If, with the 250 egg grading stations we have in Quebec, we have succeeded in improving the quality of this delicate product to the point that 90% of our production is in Grade A, I believe that this result proves the soundness of the egg grading policy, and it is evident

that the regulations have contributed in no small measure to increasing the farmers' cash income.

Our egg grading stations in Quebec have also given us the opportunity of taking a great part in the export programme. In 1936, Canada exported 36,580 cases of eggs, of which Quebec contributed 5,100 cases. In 1945 Canada exported 2,990,713 cases and Quebec contributed 290,960 of them. If we in this province had lagged behind the others our local markets would certainly have been glutted with eggs, we would have been left without any outlet, and prices would have been just as low as pre-war prices.

It seems obvious that the grading of eggs has rendered a big service to the community in general and the application of the egg grading regulations, though difficult at times, has these points in its favour. The regulations assure the producer of high quality eggs a higher price for his product; they require that the eggs be graded by a man who has qualified himself for the job and has passed an examination to prove his fitness. Furthermore, he works in sanitary surroundings where temperature is controlled to protect the quality of the eggs. Finally, eggs are paid for in cash instead of being used to trade for goods as in the past, or exchanged for a "bon" which was good only at the dealer's store. This method of payment for eggs held back the progress of poultry raising in this province, for farmers operating under that system kept only enough hens to provide for the grocery needs of their families.

Through the careful application of egg grading regulations we have improved the quality of eggs being sold the public and have increased consumption to about one egg per person per day. Since the grading regulations are the same from coast to coast, we have created a high reputation for our product on the British market, and today we are shipping them the best eggs in the world.

If there is trouble or inconvenience at some places in the province, we would be only too glad to co-operate with the Farm Forum in these districts, go to see them and discuss their problems, and try to organize something to simplify their way of taking their eggs to the nearest egg grading station.

Pomological Society's Summer Meeting

"Don't waste materials and labour spraying or dusting for apple scab control when it isn't necessary" was the advice brought to the Quebec Pomological Society's members at their summer meeting on July 31st. The speaker was Dr. W. D. Mills, plant pathologist of Cornell University, who was the guest of the Society for the first time.

Scheduled to start at ten o'clock, the meeting finally got under way around noon with Dr. Mills' address, which was followed by a French translation by Lucien Laporte. Dr. Mills described the mechanism by which the apple scab fungus attacks apple leaves. He pointed out that the spores or seeds of the fungus spend the winter in tiny seed balls on dead leaves under the trees. During spring rains the spores are shot out into the air and are carried by the wind to the young leaves. In a heavy spore discharge there may be as many as 300 of these spores in every cubic foot of air in the orchard. Naturally, most of these are wasted, but some eventually land on a young leaf, and if the leaf is wet at the time, the spore will germinate and send out a sprout or germ tube. This sprout will fasten itself to the leaf and grow down through the wax and into the leaf. If sulphur is applied to the leaf *any time up to the penetration of the wax* the germ tube will be killed, but once the fungus has grown into the leaf, elemental sulphur will not kill it.

Dr. Mills pointed out that the time that it takes for the spores to land on a leaf, to germinate and to penetrate the young leaf depends on the temperature of the air. For example, suppose a rain has started and the thermometer stands at 50 degrees. At this temperature, the leaves must be wet for 14 hours for light scab infection to occur. If the rain stops and the leaves become thoroughly dry before 14 hours, no scab infection will take place, but if the leaves remain wet for 14 hours, light infection will take place unless some sulphur was present on the leaves. The sulphur may be applied before the rain or during the rain, and if it is present within 14 hours from the beginning of the rain, scab will be prevented.

At a temperature of 42 degrees, the leaves must remain wet for 30 hours for infection to occur; the higher the temperature, the less time will elapse between the time the spore lands on the leaf and the time infection takes place.

Sulphur dust is more effective when it is put on during a rain than when it goes onto dry leaves, for about three times as much sulphur sticks to wet leaves than to dry ones. Some growers start dusting when the rain begins, but this a wasteful practice, because the rain may not last long enough to allow for infection. A better way is to delay dusting until it appears probable that infection will

occur if the dust is not applied. If it starts to rain when the temperature is 42 degrees, and the orchard can be completely dusted in 4 hours, it is better to wait for 24 hours before starting to dust. If the rain stops and the sun dries the leaves during the 24 hours, no infection can take place and there is no need to dust; material and labour have been saved.

Experiments have shown that 20 different rain dusts and sprays all gave perfect scab control if applied close to the time for infection. The coarser dusts, if put on at the beginning of the rain, did not give perfect control, for much of the material washed off in the early stages; the finer dusts did much better. However, no dust can be relied on to protect through a second rain. A dust is needed for each scab rain.

Sulphur sprays are also widely used during rain with excellent results, the paste sulphurs being particularly effective. Flotation sulphur paste at the rate of 12 or 14 pounds per 100 gallons applied during rain gives a beautiful cover and excellent control.

It was emphasized that liquid or dry lime sulphur is unsafe on wet foliage and should not be used for sprays during rain. However, if an orchard was not protected before or during a scab infection rain, a very thorough spray of lime sulphur, 2 gallons per 100, applied after the foliage is dry, may still control scab. Lime sulphur is effective for 50 hours after the beginning of the rain at the temperature most favourable for scab development, and at low temperatures may be effective for a considerably longer period. Lime sulphur should not be used for after rain sprays during bloom, for it may seriously reduce fruit set.

Lime sulphur, said Dr. Mills, lowers leaf efficiency and frequently reduces leaf growth and fruit yields. It is particularly injurious when used in the petal-fall spray. Many of the better growers of his acquaintance keep lime sulphur on hand but only use it with reluctance when it is the only recourse.

After lunch, the party moved on to Rougemont, where the experimental blocks in Arthur Gadbois' orchard, where the mild sulphur spray tests are in progress, were examined and discussed. This summer's tests so far confirm the findings which were described at the winter meeting of the Society, but more work will be done in this connection before anything more than a general statement can be given.

Lucien Fontaine had his big power sprayers, mounted on artillery tractors, in operation for the benefit of the visitors, and a demonstration of Bean sprayers was given at Rougemont.

The National Barley Contest

Judges To Visit Contestants In Local Areas

The arrival of official judges has aroused new interest, in local barley growing areas, in the National Barley Contest. Sponsored by the brewing and malting industries of the Dominion in an effort to encourage the growing of improved quality seed and malting barley, this Contest is being conducted in all the recognized malting barley growing areas in Canada.

Of the total sum of \$25,000 provided for cash prizes, the province of Quebec has been allocated a considerable sum. In order to participate, contestants must have signed an application form before the 15th of June, 1946, and have sown at least 3 acres (arpents) of barley of one of the fol-

lowing varieties: O.A.C. 21, Montcalm, Ollis or Mensury.

The judges appointed for this province are: Alphonse Seguin, Supervising Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; Joseph Ferland, Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; A. A. Langlais, Supervising Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; Paul Methot, Secretary, Quebec Seed Board; Hubert Brunet, Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; Andre Auger, Chief of Field Husbandry, Quebec Dept. of Agriculture Omerille Crepeau, Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture Nazaire Parent, Assistant Chief of Field Husbandry, Quebec Dept. Agriculture.

In preparation for the summer inspection in local barley growing districts, the judges spent several days at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. There they were given a refresher course in diseases of barley and shown examples of field judging systems using the Macdonald experimental fields.

For purposes of judging, the malting barley areas in this province have been divided into several regions. There are eight cash prizes provided for each of these regions, five provincial prizes and four inter-provincial prizes, (Quebec and Ontario).

Each judge is responsible for selecting winners in the district assigned to him and must visit each contestant, inspect the crop and fill in a form rating the barley seed as to density, uniformity, absence of disease, etc. A copy of this score form is then sent to the Provincial Department of Agriculture in Quebec.

In addition to the present inspection, there will be an Autumn inspection in November, with each judge covering the same district in which he is currently visiting contestants.



BARLEY CONTEST JUDGES FOR QUEBEC

Left to Right: Alphonse Seguin, Supervising Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; Andre Savaria, Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; Joseph Ferland, Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; A. A. Langlais, Supervising Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; Paul Methot, Secretary, Quebec Seed Board; Hubert Brunet, Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; Andre Auger, Chief of Field Husbandry, Quebec Dept. of Agriculture; Omerille Crepeau, Inspector, Plant Products, Dominion Dept. Agriculture; Nazaire Parent, Assistant Chief of Field Husbandry, Quebec Dept. Agriculture.

Some Figures On Last Year's Apple Crop

According to the recently published report from the Federal Bureau of Statistics, Quebec's commercial apple harvest in 1945 was the lowest for years. Total production was 80,000 bushels as compared with 900,000 bushels in 1944 and 1,170,000 bushels in 1942, a record year.

Quebec growers received an average price of \$1.50 per bushel which, in round figures, is \$120,000 for the whole crop. In 1944 the crop value was estimated at \$1,200,000 and in 1942 at \$1,500,000.

The Quebec crop for 1946 is estimated at about 40% below normal, with the McIntosh harvest particularly small. Much of this decrease is attributed to the effect of last season's weather conditions.

Asparagus Grows in St. Hyacinthe

A new centre of specialized farming is opening up in the St. Hyacinthe area, where at St. Amable, St. Damase and in the parishes of St. Jean Baptiste, St. Liboire and Upton more than 50 acres have been planted to asparagus. Already more than 80,000 roots have been set out, and it is expected that a few farmers at least will produce enough plants this season to set out a hundred acres next year.

Most of these plantations will serve as a supply for the local canning plants, and will add an appreciable amount to the cash revenue of the farmers of the district. Farmers of the district confidently expect that St. Hyacinthe asparagus will soon become as common a term as Gaspe peas and Isle of Orleans strawberries.

Judges for Agricultural Merit Contest Named

Judges for this year's Agricultural Merit Contest are Dr. M. St. Pierre, Professor at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, W. L. Carr of Huntingdon, a farmer and ex-president of the Holstein Breeders' Association, L. P. Laberge, the 1944 gold medal winner, J. A. Foley, a former silver medallist, and Pellerin Lagloire, who will also act as secretary on the Board of Judges.

The contest this year is in District 2, which takes in the seventeen counties stretching along the shores of the Richelieu and Yamaska rivers, as well as a section of the Eastern Townships.

The official declaration of the results will be made, as usual, during the Quebec Fair week, on September 4th.

Agricultural Merit Contest in the Colonization Districts

There is a separate Agricultural Merit competition exclusively for "colonization" areas in Quebec, and this year it is being conducted in all parts of the province south of the St. Lawrence, from Compton to Gaspe, where new land is being opened up.

Farms are judged for various things, including the method of exploitation, improvement of the lots, the condition of the livestock, whether or not there is a home garden, etc. The number of years that the land has been cleared and in cultivation is also taken into consideration.

Judging is practically finished, and the winners in the various classes will be announced at the Quebec Fair on September 4th. The judges are Messrs. Adrien Audet, Leo Garon, and Albert Sirois, who is also secretary of the board of judges.

Value of Farm Contests Emphasized

At the study day held recently by the Granby Cattle Breeding Club, Mr. N. Parent took the occasion to demonstrate what had been accomplished in Shefford County during the five years of the farm contests held there, from 1940 to 1945. In 1941, average milk production was 4,000 pounds per cow: it is now up to 6,800 pounds. Farm crop yields are also up significantly, due in no small measure to the fact that lime used by the farmers in 1945 was 5,200 tons, whereas only some 1,600 tons were used in 1942, before the contest made them lime conscious.

The case of one farmer, Mr. L. Guertin, was used as a concrete illustration. In 1941 before he entered the contest his 20 cows produced an average of 3,500 pounds of milk each: by 1945, with the improved methods he learned by being in the contest, he had raised his average production to 8,000 pounds and had been able to add eight cows to his herd.

Record Chick Production

During the past incubation season, cooperative and private hatcheries had, up to June 30th, produced 8,618,958 chicks in comparison to 7,399,820 last year and 8,532,392 in 1944. This was, therefore, a record year, the peak production of two years ago having been exceeded.

Hatching percentage was also very good. From 66.53% in 1945, it reached a high of 67.83% in 1946.

Total chick production was distributed as follows: 6,736,000 from cooperative hatcheries and 1,900,000 from privately operated ones. A total of 12,706,742 eggs were incubated.

Most of the hatcheries have ended their seasonal operations but a few of them will continue to function all summer in order to supply producers with broilers.

Reduced Fares for Exhibitions

Railway fares will be reduced on all lines for exhibitors, judges and farmers to all points where farm exhibitions and fairs will be held, whether district or provincial fairs.

Judges and exhibitors may obtain tickets to any exhibition or fair point in Quebec or Ontario on presentation of a certificate signed by the secretary or manager of the fair with proof of their eligibility to purchase tickets at reduced rates.

Members of the general public can obtain information from their local ticket agent concerning special rates.

Egg Cases Are Now In Short Supply

Anticipating record egg production this fall, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has warned dealers of the need to order egg cases immediately. "With this year's hatching earlier than usual, and 19 per cent above those of 1945, Canadian egg production beginning this fall may reach an all-time high", the Department said.

To ensure sufficient containers for the hundreds of millions of eggs expected to be produced this fall and winter, the Department recommended that all shippers of eggs in carlot quantities order case shooks fully six months in advance so that sufficient wood may be obtained for their manufacture.

Fruit Prospects Are Good

A particularly bright outlook for fruit production in Canada this year is forecast by the first official estimate. Increases in production over the 1945 crops are expected for all fruits except grapes, which remain unchanged but are 31 per cent above the 10-year average (1935-44). The estimates for apples, pears, plums and prunes, peaches, apricots, strawberries, raspberries also all exceed the 10-year averages.

Maximum Prices on Seeds

Maximum prices have been suspended on all seeds, except seeds of field peas and field beans, other than those of registered or certified grade, the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have announced.

Reason for this action is because supplies of practically all kinds of seeds are sufficient to meet Canadian requirements and some European countries are now offering for export seeds from the 1946 crops which is taken as an indication that the general seed supply situation is safe. Canadian requirements, will, however, still be protected by the export permit policy.

Since the price control regulations have been lifted, the Special Products Board will not now be the sole exporter of all seeds of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, and alsike-white clover mixture, nor will it provide for the issue of participation certificates. The Seed Export Office at Lindsay, Ont., which the Board has operated since the fall of 1943, will be closed by August 31st.

Farmers' Sons Delegates

In the Australian News, issued by the Australian High Commissioner in Ottawa, mention is made of the training of farm boys and girls. In order to encourage farmers' children to take more interest in farming generally, and in the Primary Producers Union at Tamworth, New South Wales in particular, the district council has ruled that, when a farmer father cannot attend a council meeting, his son will be able to act as his delegate. A special school has been inaugurated to train young farmers in subjects useful to organizational affairs. Sons and daughters may join the Primary Producers Union as associates without fee, or as junior members for a fee of one dollar. Junior members hold the same status as ordinary members.

★

A Record in Farm Loans

★



for Farm Equipment



to Brush, Break and Clear Land



for Building and Repairs



for Farm Electrification

ONE OF OUR BRANCHES recently broke all records by making more loans under the Farm Improvement Loans Act than any other branch of any bank in Canada.

In ten months this single branch of the Royal Bank made 140 such loans to farmers scattered over an area of 3,200 square miles of country.

Over 55% were made to borrowers with total assets of less than \$5,000.

These loans were made for a wide variety of purposes—to brush, clear and break land—to purchase farm implements, to build dams and dugouts, to construct, add to and remodel buildings.

Would a Loan Help You?

If you could use a loan profitably to improve or expand your farming operations, or to make living more attractive on the farm, ask for a copy of our booklet "Farm Improvement Loans" at your nearest branch. It explains in detail the many attractive features of the Farm Improvement Loans Act, the many purposes for which such loans can be used and the easy methods of repayment. In addition, ordinary farm loans are, of course, still available at any branch.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Highlights of the Thirty-second Q.W.I. Convention

"I think this is one of the friendliest gatherings I ever attended." This comment overhead at the 32nd annual convention of the Quebec Women's Institute at Macdonald College, June 26 - 27, expresses the feeling that permeated the entire session. The beautiful setting of Macdonald College, the cordial address of welcome by Dean Brittain, and the greetings extended not only by local women's groups, but from Institutes far afield, further intensified that thought — friendship and goodwill.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., president of the A.C.W.W., was an honoured guest at the opening session. Speaking on behalf of that great organization of rural women, she reminded the delegates that as members of that body they had friends around the world. Mrs. C. E. Dow, F.W.I.C. president, Mrs. Harrington, president of the Saskatchewan Council of Women, which includes the W.I. (Homemakers they are called in that province), Mrs. Langley, chairman of Wartime Controls, N.S.W.I., Mme LeBeau, Department of Agriculture, Quebec; Mme Gosselin, president of the Federation Les Cercles des Fermieres, Lake St. John district and Mrs. W. A. Maw, Macdonald College Union, were others bringing greetings and emphasizing the friendship existing between rural women, all working for economic, educational and cultural advantages for country women.

Mrs. Herbert Neale, vice-president, Franklin County Home Bureau, New York State, was another ambassador of good will from "across the border", at the afternoon session on Wednesday. She told something of the work of that organization, similar in aims to the Institute, and gave an instructive demonstration on "Aprons from Scraps." Mme Chas. Gosselin also addressed the delegates. Speaking in English, she expressed her pleasure at this opportunity of attending the convention and outlined the growth and work of our sister organization in this province, "Les Cercles des Fermieres." This was truly a unique experience, two groups similar in aims to the W.I. thus represented at one session. This thought was fittingly summed up by Mme LeBeau, "I feel we have laid a cornerstone for a better understanding between us."

Speakers of Merit

Many outstanding addresses were heard, carrying on that thought of "friendship and goodwill." Mrs. Watt, speaking on "Country Women in World Affairs", at the afternoon session, Thursday, felt that Institute members, as part of the A.C.W.W., were in a unique position, through their international connections, to foster friendship. "Goodwill is an attribute of rural women," she stated and urged this country set a good example to the rest of the world.

In keeping with this thought was the address given by Mr. Eric Morse, National Secretary of the United Nations Society of

F.W.I.C. President Honoured

Mrs. C. E. Dow was decorated O.B.E. in the Dominion Day honours. This is a fitting recognition of her splendid service to the rural women of this country, both as national president of the Federated Women's Institute of Canada and as Rural Advisor on the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The Quebec Women's Institute takes great pleasure in joining with the other provinces in extending congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. Dow, whom we in Quebec are proud to claim as one of our members.

Canada, "United Nations — Avenue to Peace." "Peace is not natural or normal," said Mr. Morse, "It is a product of effort and we must wage peace as we did the war." Canada he felt was in a happy position in her relationships with other nations. Care, thought, effort were all needed, and he concluded by saying, "This is our last chance. Do all you can to disseminate knowledge and organize public opinion."

"Education for World Citizenship", by Mr. Dickson, supervisor of the Richmond County Central School Board, emphasized the need of more training for our youth in social relationships, which he defined as the ability to live and work with our fellow man. "Citizenship is more than a skill, it is a way of life. The work of the home, the school and the church must be coordinated if we hope to develop democratic citizens," said Mr. Dickson. His talk closed with a plea to make our schools the social and cultural centres of our community.

Two practical talks on topics of interest for farm women were given by Prof. W. A. Maw, Chairman of the Poultry Husbandry Department of the College and Dr. T. W. M. Cameron, director of the Institute of Parasitology. Speaking on the necessity of efficiency in poultry management, Prof. Maw stressed the need of maintaining quality and uniform production and gave many valuable suggestions as to how this could be done. Dr. Cameron took what would seem to be a most prosaic subject, "The Control of Parasites in the Country", and turned it into a

most vivid and fascinating story. Dividing it into four headings as it might affect farm women, wife, cook, house-keeper and mother, he told of the ways these pests might be controlled. Particular reference was made to the uses of DDT.

An address on "Youth Hostelling in this Post-War World" by Dr. Nichols of McGill, Publicity Chairman of the Canadian Youth's Hostel Association, proved of interest to the delegates. The objectives of the association and how the work is carried on were clearly outlined by Dr. Nichols. Many questions were asked at the conclusion of his talk and the offer of the co-operation of Institute members in this work was gratefully received.

Miss Smellie, National President of the VON of Canada, was the speaker at the closing session Thursday evening. "The Visiting Nurse in the Country" was the subject of her address and something of the conditions encountered by the nurses in this work was outlined. In answer to questions Miss Smellie stated "VON nurses must not be too young or too old and must have the love of human beings in their hearts."

Reports

Many activities were reported by the Demonstrator-Secretary, Miss Evelyn Walker. 23 demonstrations given, 29 talks, 12,000 miles travelled, 800 pamphlets distributed, were some of the items noted. Two new senior branches of the Institute were organized, Quyon and Arundel, and 2 junior branches, New Carlisle and Inverness. Miss Walker also took a course in handweaving at Quebec last winter and will be available for demonstrations this coming fall.

Another report always heard with interest is the financial statement presented by the treasurer, Mrs. G. D. Harvey. Total assets, including cash in bank, investments and supplies on hand amounted to \$4,186.50. \$95 had been received from the branches for the Princess Alice Fund, showing all must have contributed. Only \$25 had been received for "Save the Children Fund", once again emphasizing

the fact that all monies raised by the branches should be sent through Institute channels if they wish to receive due credit.

Among the special items of interest taken from the conveners' reports was noted over 400 W.I. members in the Blue Cross. This report, given by Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Welfare and Health, also mentioned that a study is being made of legislation for the control of VD as a result of the campaign among the branches this past year. Mrs. H. Ellard, War Services, gave a comprehensive account of much work done with a total of \$6,803.03 raised for various causes. She expressed the hope that members would work as hard to win the peace as they had to win the war. In Agriculture, Mrs. H. C. Yates reported that more aid is being asked from local agronomes and exchanges of roots, seeds and slips are still very popular. Nutrition is being stressed in Home Economics as the report of Mrs. Volney Hurley showed, with many demonstrations and discussions on this important subject. The convener for Education, Mrs. C. S. Daintrey, urged the formation of more Home and School Associations and noted more Central School Boards are being established. The installing of radios in schools was also commended, as was the work of two counties, Argenteuil and Gatineau for providing Scholarships. Many discussions and talks on pertinent subjects were reported by Mrs. H. H. Mortimer, National and International Relations, who asked the welcoming of war brides be followed up and not forgotten after the first party.

Brief reports were given by the county presidents, mentioning a few highlights of W.I. work in their districts. Montcalm was the only county not represented. Another unique feature of this convention might be noted here. For the first time two girls were present as delegates from the newly organized junior branches. These were warmly welcomed by Mrs. Smallman.

Exhibits

The British Handicraft exhibit was on display and excited much favourable comment. This is a gift to the F.W.I.C. as an expression of the gratitude felt by the Institutes of Great Britain for the assistance and thought given them during the war years. It is at present on loan to the provinces and it was indeed a privilege to see it at the convention. Wonderful specimens of handwork were shown and a large book, beautifully bound and illustrated, with detailed accounts of every individual donation by all Canadian Institutes, was the object of much admiration.

Another interesting exhibit was the shellwork done by the New Carlisle Junior W.I. The various articles were skillfully and tastefully done, reflecting much credit on the young girls.

A handicraft exhibit from that department of the College and another on weaving were attractive; literature pertaining to the various departments of W.I. work was also on display.



Talking it over. A few of the Board members caught during a brief pause between sessions. Mrs. Smallman is in the foreground.



Mrs. Charles Smallman with our two charming French Compatriots, Mesdames LeBeau and Gosselin.

Social and Cultural

The afternoon tea at Glenaladale was the usual enjoyable event. An especially pleasing feature this year was the presentation of a life-membership in the F.W.I.C. to Miss Abbie Pritchard in recognition of her long service in Institute work. Miss Pritchard has an unbroken record of continuous attendance at every convention, a period of 32 years, 25 of these as provincial treasurer. She is now president for her county, Pontiac. Mrs. M. G. McCurdy, who had served on the provincial board for many years as a most efficient Publicity convener received a similar reward. As she was unable to attend the convention the ceremony

was performed at her home. Mrs. G. W. F. Kuhring also received gifts presented by Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Smallman, special mention being made of her work in so successfully organizing the tour of Miss Christmas when she visited Canada.

In spite of the intense heat many accepted the invitation to visit the gardens, an instructive as well as enjoyable occasion.

Mr. Hanson again kindly gave his listeners a treat at both evening sessions with beautiful selections skilfully rendered on the organ. Community singing was also a feature of the evening meetings and a piano duet by Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Mortimer was much enjoyed. Two readings from Drummond given by Mme DesRuisseaux at an earlier session met with much applause.

A wonderful film, "Hands are Sure", courtesy of the Quebec Handicraft School, received much favourable comment at the evening session on Wednesday. The following night the film, "The Story of Wax", was shown, making a pleasant interlude.

Conclusion

A friendly gathering in a friendly place. To every delegate who had the opportunity of attending, these words spoken by Mrs. Smallman at the closing session will long be remembered. "May every W.I. member be industrious, friendly, cheerful, honest, strong and faithful. That is my wish for you all as we forge ahead."

A Month With the W.I.

With space so limited no individual mention is made of the convention report being discussed except by those branches that had no other item on their programme. A report of that event appears in this issue of the *Journal* but here again, lack of space means much of interest and of value must necessarily be omitted. It is gratifying, therefore, to know a complete report was presented by the delegates in almost every branch. It is through such reports, faithfully prepared and studied, that local Institutes are enabled to keep in touch with the work of their organization.

Argenteuil. Arundel, organized this spring with 28 members, now reports 4 more have joined. This new branch is wasting no time; already they have taken part in the W.I. exhibit at Lachute fair, packed 10 cartons of clothing in the recent drive, raised \$12 by catering to a wedding and are planning a military whist to further augment the funds. Brownsburg donated \$20 to their Memorial Hall Fund. A demonstration was given on tatting and smocking. This branch is arranging to take two names in the Personal Parcels plan. Several prizes were won by the members at the exhibit at Lachute fair. An absorbing talk was given by Major Stuart Jones on his rambles in Great Britain during war time. Frontier entertained Mrs. Smillie, past county president, who spoke on W.I. laws and by-laws.

A social hour followed when a quilt was completed to be sold to help general funds. A food sale and tea completed the afternoon. Jerusalem-Bethany made a quilt which was given to the National Clothing Drive. One name has been taken in the Personal Parcel plan. Two new members enrolled at their last meeting which took the form of a social evening.

Lachute donated \$15 to their local Girl Guides to be used to purchase a flag. A report of their work at the local fair showed this had been most successful. Lakefield discussed items on parliamentary law and procedure. A convener was appointed on the sunshine committee. Money was given for school prizes. Morin Heights heard a short history of their branch since it was organized in 1927. A white elephant sale netted \$3.55. Mille Isles had a timely paper on "India — her People and her Problems". Prizes have been given the local school. Pioneer members won several prizes at the Lachute fair and suggestions were asked for regarding next year's fair work. Much new and old clothing was handed in for the clothing drive. Short items of interest were read by the members. Upper Lachute and East End. This branch met at the home of one of the members and packed several boxes of clothes for the drive. A social evening and card party was enjoyed in place of a regular meeting.

Bonaventure. New Richmond is planning a tag day to raise money for their annual school prizes. A pair of silver candlesticks was presented to a member leaving the community and yarn from the Navy League was distributed among the members. A question box proved a popular feature of this meeting and a paper entitled "The Nagging Wife" had both humour and common sense. Port Daniel is planning a talk by their local agronomer. Bulletins on gardening and canning were distributed, also Institute papers from England. An article describing the splendid work of a Polish woman in the W.I. was read.

Brome. Austin discussed school fair plans. Reports were heard on work for Bundles for Britain, also on sewing and knitting to be done for war orphans overseas. A generous donation of \$5 was acknowledged from a member and an icecream social planned to raise funds for the treasury. Sutton received the gift of a quilt top and are planning to complete it at the next meeting. A card was sent to a member's daughter who is in hospital.

Compton. East Clifton held a joint picnic with the Sunday School with sports and small prizes. A letter of thanks was read from the Guisborough W.I. in England for an Easter box sent by this branch. An instructive paper on the Peace Garden was read, also extracts from the Federated News.

Chat.-Huntingdon. Dundee had a helpful rollcall, "Ways to Brighten a Kitchen." Current events on topics relating to their departments were discussed by the conveners of Welfare and Health, National and International Relations and Publicity. Franklin Centre had a worthwhile talk and demonstration by Mr. C. E. Petch, on sprays for insects, plants and weeds. Howick shipped a crate of eggs to the Friendly Home, Montreal. Current events were given by the members and a thoughtful paper on "Farming as a Basic Canadian Industry" completed the programme. Huntingdon has a splendid record of 15 new members this year; 25 have joined the Blue Cross, and three of these have already had occasion to prove its benefit. A wedding gift was presented to a young member. Hemmingford held a very busy meeting with the programme largely in the hands of 'teen age girls. Demonstrations on arranging flowers and how to make golliwogs, a paper on etiquette, advice on what to do in case of panic and a reading, "Why Boys Leave the Farm", are all noted. \$10 was donated the Cancer Fund and over half a ton of clothing collected in the recent drive.

Gatineau. Aylmer East had as guest speaker, Mr. Oliver of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who gave a comprehensive talk on flower culture. A related contest, "Naming Weeds", was won by Mrs. Oliver. Rupert held a dance on Dominion Day in the W.I. hall. Wakefield has adopted the Personal Parcel plan. Dr. Hans Geggie gave a very vivid account of his experiences in World War II. Wright has collected magazines for the hospital. A rummage sale netted \$12 for the Junior Red Cross and the

children of Bingham school were entertained. This branch was active in the clothing drive. In this connection it is of interest to note a letter was read from a family in Greece who had received a parcel of clothing from this group.

Missisquoi. Cowansville had a programme on Welfare and Health in charge of that convener. Greater interest in the work of the County Health Board was urged. The new Canadian Citizenship Bill was discussed by the convener of National and International Relations. Dunham had an interesting paper on the Peace Garden given by the convener of National and International Relations. St. Armand reports an amusing rollcall, "What domestic duty I would like a man to do." Three timely articles, "Man's Food", "Working at Ease" and "Week-end at Mother's" made a pleasing programme. Inverness now has a flourishing Junior Institute organized at the local school by the county president, Mrs. D. Hutchinson. They have a full staff of officers and sent a delegate to the convention. We hope to hear more from this group. Lemesurier made arrangements for a community picnic with sports and prizes. A suitable rollcall is noted, "Picnic Lunches," and an address on gardening was given. A bale of clothes was packed in the drive.

Pontiac. Beech Grove had a programme on Welfare and Health with the convener in charge. A paper on the "Value of Rest" was read and the rollcall featured "How I can help my shut-in neighbour." Elmside had an apron parade and sale, also a social evening realizing quite a sum of money to assist in their project of furnishing a room in their new Community Hospital. Several articles were read; "Poultry Management", "What an Institute has done" and "Atomic Energy in the School." Bristol Busy Bees had a helpful rollcall, "What I would like our W.I. to do." An apron sale was held, the proceeds being given to the Save the Children Fund. Refreshments are to be cancelled at the next two meetings and instead 10 cents will be collected for a special fund. Home canning of fruit and vegetables was discussed and the clothing drive was well supported. Wyman; here we have a fine rollcall, "Builders of our Community." In keeping with this topic the history of Bristol Township was presented at this meeting. A copy of



The Brome County Women's Institute meeting at Sutton.
Photo by Mrs. L. Bresee.

this paper was forwarded to the mayor of Bristol, Eng. This branch experienced the very great pleasure of having as guest, Mrs. Roaf, a member of the Islip, England, W.I., with whom there has been an exchange of correspondence and gifts in past years. All enjoyed her helpful talk chiefly on Institute work. Mrs. Roaf and family are spending some time in Canada as her husband is engaged in research work at Chalk River. A quilt has been completed and several other articles made in preparation for a sale. Miss Abbie Pritchard, who was honoured at the convention (see report) is a charter member and past president of this branch.

Quebec. Valcartier Village welcomed a new member and report another enrolled in the Blue Cross. Scholarships have been provided in the school for the coming year, a most commendable activity. The proceeds of a dance netted \$11 and an euchre is being planned to further augment the treasury. Flowers and visits were made to members in the hospital and gifts were sent to two new babies.

Rouville. Abbotsford reports an amusing rollcall, "An Embarrassing Experience", no special programme was planned as time was spent discussing the report of the convention.

Richmond. An excellent report of their county meeting has been received, when many items of business arising from the convention were discussed. A helpful address on "Laws and the Making of Wills" was given by Mr. G. Demarais, and Mr. Taylor of the National Film Board spoke briefly on the film showings to be held in that county. Cleveland is planning a social evening. The clothing drive was supported and plans made to send boxes overseas. Sick friends were remembered. Melbourne Ridge has also adopted the Personal Parcel plan. The clothing drive supported, a food and apron contest, fruit to shut-ins, and plans for the school fair are all reported for this month. Richmond Hill had contests on hooked rugs and (most practical) darning socks. Fruit was sent to an old lady and slippers and pipe to an aged gentleman. Prizes are to be given in the different schools. Shipton held a shower for a family whose home was destroyed by fire. \$5 was voted to the Red Cross and fruit and cards sent to shut-ins. This branch was well represented at the county meeting, 13 members attending. Spooner Pond has adopted the Personal Parcel plan. A successful food and rummage sale was held and showers given a new baby and a bride-to-be. A paper was read by the publicity convener, "Do you just belong?"

Shefford. South Roxton had no special programme as the time was taken up with a discussion of the report of the convention. Notes of thanks were received for fruit sent to shut-ins during the month. Warden is still very busy making quilts, a project that has been most successful financially. Three were brought in at this meeting to be raffled and another was nearly completed during the afternoon. "Good deeds done in the name of the W.I." was the

rollcall and a large number of boxes were packed in the clothing drive.

Sherbrooke. Ascot voted \$10 to the School Fair Fund and \$5 to the Cancer Fund, individual members also subscribing to the latter. Assistance was given in the clothing drive. Brompton Road voted \$10 for buying articles for "housewives" to be sent overseas. Here is still another branch reporting support for the Personal Parcel plan. Clothes and quilts were packed for the drive and 6 ditty bags have been ordered. Prizes were given at the school closing and cheer sent to shut-ins. An apron parade was held with prizes, which were later auctioned, realizing \$11.85. Three more members enrolled in the Blue Cross.

Lennoxville reports a large box of clothing and other sewn articles sent to the Unitarian Relief Committee. One address from the Personal Parcel plan has been received. Mrs. M. G. McCurdy, a member of long and faithful standing and who has served many years on the provincial board as a most efficient Publicity Convener, was honoured recently (see convention report). Many of the members were privileged to see and hear Viscount Alexander when he attended the convocation at Bishop's University.

Stanstead. Ayer's Cliff is planning community activities. 31 boxes of clothing were packed in the national drive. North Hatley reports \$118 as proceeds of a jumble sale. Five war-brides were entertained and presented with gifts. Assistance was given in the clothing drive and plans are being made for a community school. Stanstead North entered a float at the celebration for the returned men at the "border" communities. Tomifobia is asking for one address from the Personal Parcel plan. Way's Mills has collected \$50 for Save the Children Fund and is making layettes for the same purpose. Plans are being made for a "Post-war" exhibit at the coming local fair. An enjoyable picnic was held recently.

Vaudreuil. Cavagnal has already sent a box under the Personal Parcel plan. Seeds had been given out in the spring to the children of the community with the result that the convener of Agriculture reports there are 100 gardens to be judged, 4 prizes to be given in 4 different classes. 2658 lbs. of clothing were collected in the drive. 11 more members enrolled in the Blue Cross.



The Inverness Junior Institute. Left to right: Secretary Jean Patterson, President Grace Mooney and Treasurer Marion Little.

Do Our Schools Meet Our Needs?

by Bernice M. Daintrey

THE end of the summer holidays is at hand and many fathers and mothers are now giving thought to another school year and what it will mean in the lives of their children. I wonder if some parents are not asking themselves if this coming year is going to mean all that it should to their boys and girls.

With this thought in mind I ask this question. What have we a right to expect from our schools? With due regard for the difficulty of the task facing those who are responsible for the administration of our schools and for the courses taught in them; admitting that an honest attempt is being made to meet present day needs, I am nevertheless convinced that we have a right to expect from our schools more than we get.

The school is acclaimed a training ground for life. That is to say, boys and girls should acquire in school the means of taking their places in the community, earning a living, and in their turn, making some contribution to the life around them. All reasonable people seem agreed that certain fundamental training is necessary. Every child is entitled to a knowledge of his language, to read it, write it, express himself properly in it and love its literature. Knowledge of arithmetic is essential in a practical society. Since the child cannot understand himself in relation to society unless he knows something of his background, he must have knowledge of history and since he must know something of other lands and peoples in order to appreciate his own, he must learn geography. No boy or girl can afford to face the future without this general background of knowledge and this will bring them to the end of Grade seven or eight.

At this point there should be open for the pupil's choice a greater variety of subjects than is now available. It is a deplorable fact that in the high schools of this province, many of which are set in the midst of agricultural communities, and in which a large percentage of the pupils are the children of farmers, there is, with possibly one or two exceptions, no course offered in Agriculture. If Agriculture had been taught in our schools, both in its scientific and practical aspects, with the same zeal that has been given to the teaching of Algebra and Geometry, there would be more young men on the land today and less need for government heads to be studying ways and means of keeping up agricultural production.

Another course which should be open to older pupils

is Domestic Science or Home Economics. Many girls who have no aptitude for Languages, Mathematics or Physics, show marked ability in sewing, cooking and other kinds of work connected with housekeeping. An opportunity should be given them to make use of this ability. With proper teaching their accomplishments will be of practical and cultural benefit to them. Some of our rural high schools now have well planned courses in Domestic Science, and this is a great forward step. But there are many schools without such courses. It is all very well to say that girls should be taught in their own homes the principles of good housekeeping and homemaking. We know that in many homes such teaching is sadly lacking.

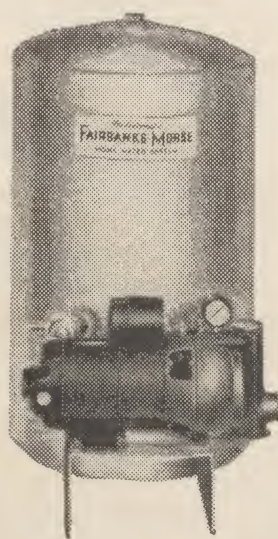
In this short article space prevents me from dealing with at least another half dozen courses which would be of great value in our schools. I do not wish anyone who reads this article to think for one moment that I would wish to remove from our curriculum any subjects now included. I think those subjects should all remain, even the Latin, which some of our modern minded educators would like so much to get rid of. But I do contend that our present course of study is framed too much to meet the needs of those boys and girls who will attend university, and too little to meet the needs of those who will leave school at the end of grade ten or even grade nine, and have to make their way in the world with what has been provided as things stand now, a far from adequate provision.

I hear some exclaim at this point, if they have read thus far, "These courses may be good but where would the money come from to finance them?" It is quite true that it would take money, but I think the money could be found if we were really concerned to get it. The formation of the central or county school board would go a long way towards solving this problem. If one board were administering the schools of a county, it would be able to get an over-all view of the needs of its schools. One well qualified teacher of Domestic Science could serve several schools and the same goes for teachers of some other subjects. With our present system of winter roads the problem of transportation should not prove too difficult. There is, of course, the question of equipment — that is expensive. However, money is made available by taxation and by government grant for a great many purposes, none of them of such importance as the proper training of our future citizens. So let us be willing to pay, if by so doing our schools will meet our needs.

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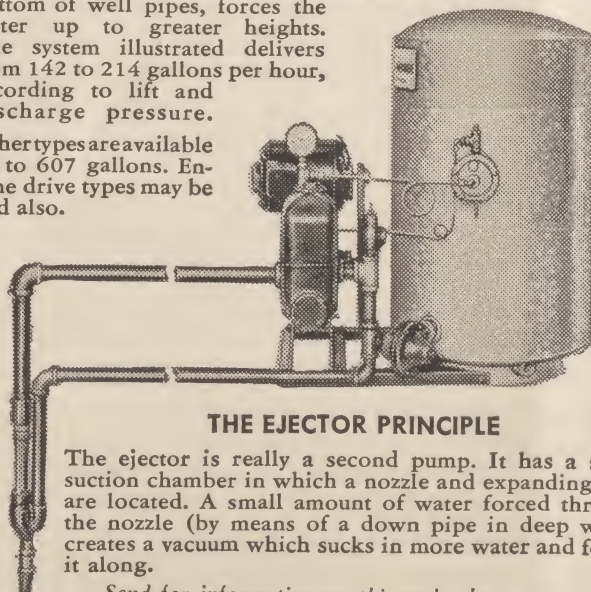


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MONTREAL

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

For the first time in my life it has been almost a pleasure to spray the potatoes to control "bugs". We used the new wettable DDT powder (4 ozs. 50% DDT in 25 gals. water or Bordeaux mixture) and it is certainly a Double Death Trap for bugs. We have used it only twice this season and it sure mows down the bugs, hard-shells and all. Spray one day and the tops are clean of pests the next. Our potatoes were never so free of bugs and consequently of the marks of their feasts. At first we were afraid it wouldn't do to mix DDT with Bordeaux but a telephone call to our agriculturist reassured us on that point.

* * *

While we didn't by any means put through a complete spray programme, we did get the calyx spray for codling moths and the first cover spray for railroad worms on the orchard. These are the most essential but it has rained enough so that the winter varieties ought to get a second cover spray. The calyx spray, worried us a little because a neighbour has a lot of bees. They were in our orchard, thereby insuring pollinization for a good crop, and still seemed to be there when the blossoms were mostly fallen. Again a call to the agriculturist who assured us that it was time for the spray. So we visited the neighbour with the bees. He said to go ahead and spray, which we did. He found no ill effects on his bees so everything was fine. Neither the equipment for spraying nor the work of doing it proved to be as much of a problem as we expected. A \$2 wartime stirrup pump with some extra hose and a bucket took care of the equipment. On the second spray an hour and a half for Jimmie and me took care of the labour. Peach apples taste good but they grow so tall that spraying is more difficult.

Also for the first time, we managed to get some of the pasture mowed during June. A new seeding had some weeds and tall growth which was clipped and another field was cut and saved for hay. Both of them are much more attractive to the cattle than the parts which did not get mowed. In fact the new seeding is almost too attractive. It

has lots of white clover but it is too small an area but maybe we can get some more to help out next year.

* * *

There are a lot of things we would like to see more of next year including more machinery and repairs and more farm labour. Getting clover in the silo was quite a problem. We couldn't hire a man with a blower and we couldn't buy a blower. Finally we rented a blower and found a man with a tractor who would come to furnish power. Using a swather on the mower cut out one man and team. A neighbour who wanted some in his silo changed work to provide two men and a team. My father came to drive the mower and we found one man with a team who would come just for money. This enabled us to make some headway though the tractor had some idle times and neither of us put as much in the silo as we would have liked since the tractor man was needed at home for haying. But some of it got taken care of early without any trouble to dry it and it won't be dry feed next winter either.

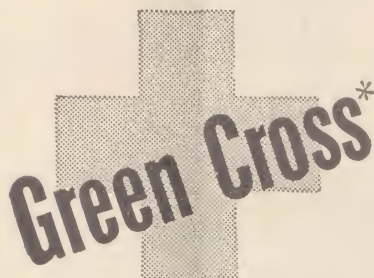
We certainly have had some good hay weather with rains on the week-end to provide needed moisture and not interfere too much with haying. But when machinery breaks down and you can't get repairs you'd like to see strikers who are tying up production lined up to carry the hay in on their backs. In fact we'd even be good fellows and let them have the team to draw it in with.

* * *

In the rush of haying I had rather forgotten about the hogs till Jimmie told me he thought one should be weighed. It had reached 214 so off to market it goes. Jimmie may prove to be a good judge of bacon on the hoof in the junior judging. Lately the pigs have had a lot of ground oats which shouldn't hurt the grade any. It seems as if the combine must have saved some extra oats for us for we never seemed to have so many from the acreage. They will have to be used quite heavily to get room for the new crop unless threshing is later than I hope it will be. If possible we would like a combine again.

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While shortages of materials have caused supply problems, these "Green Cross" pest control products, manufactured in Canada, have already contributed materially to increased production by Canadian Orchardists, Farmers, Livestock Breeders, Florists

and Gardeners and won for "Green Cross" the reputation and title of "Field Leader Products".

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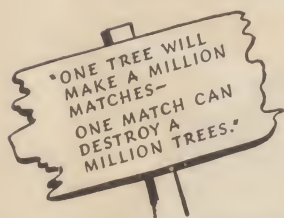
"I'LL GET YOU YET MY LITTLE PET!"

"NOT JUST NOW, you innocent sapling, but as soon as you reach valuable maturity I'll be along."

So speaks "The Fire Wolf" to the young and tender saplings which, but for someone's carelessness, would one day contribute handsomely to Canada's timber wealth.

"The Fire Wolf" counts on human folly. Hunters, fishermen and nature lovers are in their element in the woods, and only one in a thousand does the things "The Fire Wolf" asks, but that one in a thousand is sufficient to cause millions of dollars worth of damage every year, and turn the sheltering and valuable forests into charred wastelands and shambles of dead beasts and birds.

Will you be that one in a thousand or will you appoint yourself a lifetime forest guardian?



This is No. 14 of a series of advertisements on Forestry Conservation.



associated and subsidiary companies

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Contain the 21 essential nutrition ingredients — vitamins, proteins, minerals, roughages, etc. — required for sound growth and vitality. Starting,



RATIONS

growing and conditioning feeds for Poultry, Calfs, Cows and Hogs. Always insist on Federal.

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LIMITED**
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

GREENMELK COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCERS OF
Dehydrated

CLOVERS
& GRASSES
ALFALFA
&
CEROGRAS

FOR LIVESTOCK AND
POULTRY FEEDS



Failing that we should thresh from the field as there will be no room in the barn for grain even if it holds all the hay which is a bit doubtful.

The weather forecasts from the CBC are helpful in haying but they would be more so if we could have not only the forecast for the day but the probability for the next. Hay cannot be cut and stored the same day if it is heavy. Surely Dorval could guess better than

we can with all the information at their disposal.

Institute to Award 20 Scholarships

The Agricultural Institute of Canada announces that it will award twenty scholarships of \$800 each in open competition for post graduate training during the University Year 1946-47. The

competition is open to both men and women; to graduates in Agriculture and to holders of other degrees provided that the course taken afforded suitable preparation for graduate work leading to service in the field of agriculture. In the case of candidates from faculties other than Agriculture, evidence must be presented of intention to enter the agricultural field on completion of graduate training.

Peonies Can Be Moved Any Time Now

Peonies are general garden favourites in all parts of Canada. They flourish in any good garden soil and under a great variety of climatic conditions. They will not grow well in poor, sandy soil nor in a position which is flooded for any length of time in spring.

September is the best time to divide and transplant peonies, but they should not be moved more often than once in five years unless there is some special reason for doing so. Choose a fine day for digging up the plants and take care not to damage the roots, which in a large plant may go down for a foot or more. The leaves of the plant should be cut off before starting to dig, the loose earth removed from the roots which should be kept exposed to the air for a few hours. Wash off all the soil with water. Examine the root carefully in order to find out where it can be divided with as little damage to the tubers as possible. A very large clump can be divided by forcing a digging fork down into the centre, but smaller ones can be forced apart by hand. Each division must consist of a tuber with two or three eyes, but divisions consisting of several tubers with six or seven eyes are better for the ordinary gardener.

Before planting, the ground should be well dug and if possible some well rotted manure added and well mixed in. The root should be placed so that there is about two inches of soil above the crown. Too deep planting is frequently the cause of peonies not blooming. A mulch should be put on the first year after the soil has frozen, but when the plants are well established no mulch is necessary. The leaves should be cut off each fall and burned in order to destroy any disease germs which might be present.



► Why does it pay to use Imperial Oil tractor fuels? Because Imperial's large, modern refineries and 65 years of experience assure you of *highest quality* and the *right type* of fuel for *your* make and model of tractor. That's mighty important for economical operation. Yes—it pays to buy Imperial!

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

EVERYWHERE



IN CANADA



LIVING AND LEARNING



Laquemac—A Bilingual Experiment

by Lois Fahs Timmins

ALL leaders in Quebec and many leaders in other provinces have the problem of dealing with a bilingual membership. At Laquemac, formerly known as Camp Macdonald, a School of Community Programs, we have discovered a few techniques for blending English and French into an amalgam acceptable to both groups. We have a few principles which we try to follow which would be of value to other groups.

For instance, at Laquemac we never translate. We use both languages as equally as possible, but we have come to believe that it is desirable if both English and French are made to feel the need to understand the other language, and are inconvenienced by their inability to understand. If an English-speaking person does not understand an announcement given in French, he is inconvenienced to the extent of having to ask someone about it. We believe that is good.

We have found that discussion must not go on for longer than a few minutes in either language. In all of our discussion groups, we have bilingual people who feel it their responsibility to switch to the other language whenever the discussion goes on too long in one language.

We have found that our leaders must be bilingual. If this is not possible, we must have two leaders for each group, one English-speaking and one French-speaking.

Our posters, our wall-newspaper, our decorations for parties, even our swimming lessons are done in both languages. We take pains to see that broadcast recordings, films, books and pamphlet material are provided in both French and English. We have not found a perfect solution, but we have found that through effort, study and cooperation, in the simple situation of our camp-school, our two groups are able to live together happily, to gain the values of the unique contributions of each group, to understand the differences and to capitalize on similarities in interests and directions. We feel we are taking one step, however small, toward the solution of the pressing problem of Canadian Unity.

"Thus at Camp Macdonald we were vividly reminded once more that in the matter of adult education there weren't French-Canadian problems and English-Canadian problems, but Canadian problems."

"These truths which are not, alas, often raised in College halls — it is high time we teach them in our

adult schools. In provoking discussions of this order, the organizers of Camp Macdonald have already justified the existence of their work!"

Pierre Chaloult,
National Film Board.

"To me, an English speaking person, it was a rare privilege to have this opportunity of living and working in such close companionship with a group of French fellow-citizens. The goodwill and enjoyment of mutual activity brought about an increased understanding of our common purposes. It drove home to me that fact that we must understand that each group in Canada has a unique contribution to make. Without full and mutual appreciation of this contribution we are making ourselves needlessly poor. Just as at Camp Macdonald the unique and varied contribution made by the French people attending enriched the whole program, made it more fruitful in a way that could not have been achieved by a wholly English group, so in Canada as a whole we English should appreciate that knowledge, understanding and cooperation with our French fellow citizens will enrich and improve our own culture."

Muriel Lutes,
University of New Brunswick.

In an effort to further our bilingual experiment, the camp is being sponsored this year by the Quebec Association for Adult Education and administered jointly by the Adult Education Service of Macdonald College and the Faculty of Social Sciences at Laval University.

This year, Laquemac will run from Saturday, August 24 to Monday, September 2. It is to be held on the site of Camp Memphremagog for Girls on Lake Memphremagog in the Eastern Townships.

The total cost for attendance at Laquemac is \$36.00 for the 10 days. For residents of Quebec between 18 and 35 years of age, Federal-Provincial Youth Training scholarships are available for \$20.00 plus train fare from Quebec points and return. Thus for those coming under the scholarship plan, the total cost including travel is only \$16.00.

For further information, bulletins and application blanks write to Dr. Lois Fahs Timmins, at the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College.

Re-making a Town

Not many people would believe that the economic life of a town could be made over in four years. It seems to have been done in Richfield Springs, New York, through the initiative of a youth group. The story was told to the associate editor by a young farmer of the district.

Even as we drove down the main street the bustling busyness of this town was apparent. On one side the frame of what had been a big tourist hotel was disappearing as the wreckers salvaged valuable building material for new construction; across the way extensive alterations were being made to a brick building; at the end of the block a concrete-mixer was pouring cement into a new foundation. For a town of 1400 in a peaceful valley between the Adirondack hills this was unusual activity, and that it was, as we later learned, activity according to a plan, was more surprising.

It began back in 1942. A young farmer and the school principal discussing local problems began to wonder whether something could be done to hold the young people in the community. The records showed that most of the members of the last ten graduating classes had gone to the cities. The price of farm produce was so low and the life on the farm was so unattractive that few had remained. The tourist trade that had once been an important source of income to the district had fallen off in the thirties and the war had finished it completely. The tourist hotels were falling into disrepair. No other occupation offered. But what would happen, queried these two citizens, if the trend continued? Inevitably, a decline in the life of the countryside. So they decided to do something to find a place for youth in the community.

There were still a few young people left there. In a radius of five miles from the town they found sixty-seven who could qualify by age. These they invited to a meeting and selected six of them to take part in a panel discussion on "Where do young people fit in the Community?" Forty-one of the sixty-seven people came to the meeting and interest in the new idea had grown in the meantime so that the high school auditorium was packed. At an after-meeting the young people were determined to form a

council and set a night for a second meeting when they elected officers.

That was little more than four years ago. Since then this group has done a great deal to re-make their town. First, they formed a Community Council of the 33 local organizations; a Council which met once a month to plan for and to co-ordinate their activities. The Council sponsored Red Cross drives and other war projects, raising money by carnivals and sales.

Soon they began to think ahead to the end of the war and they organized a Post-war Planning Committee, including some of the leading and least busy elders of the town. A survey of the resources and potentialities of the district was made. Some judicious advertising was done and the results were spectacular.

To date three factories have been established in the town, which employ its youth and to some extent use the resources of the district. A sportswear company made fleece-lined jackets for air pilots in one of the old hotel buildings during the last years of the war. A concern making fishing equipment located in the town because some spare-time labour was available. A frozen-food locker plant opened up in a remodelled building. A campaign among the farmers of the district resulted in the building of a vinery to handle peas and beans and this in turn stimulated the growing of these legumes.

And the committee's work is only well begun. A plan for a community hospital is in hand; a landing field with instruction in flying is in prospect; a recreation programme for the community has been started and a programme for the improvement of the dairy industry has been drawn up.

Not all these plans will be realized and adverse conditions will rear. But the people of the district have a new confidence because they have created the machinery to deal with their problems on a sane and scientific basis.



A vinery processes peas and beans.

The "Shur-Catch" fishing equipment factory came to Richfield Springs at the invitation of the Post-war Planning Committee.

Cultivating peas near Richfield Springs, N.Y.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

*Notes and news of staff members and
former students*

An Experiment in Housing

Those people who think of a college campus as a place of peace and quiet during the summer months would revise their ideas if they were to visit Macdonald College just now. Workmen are everywhere, digging, sawing, hammering. Steam shovels clank and pneumatic drills rattle. Piles of lumber, wallboard, and smaller items of building construction material litter the grounds. Ditches yawn where a short time ago there were velvety lawns.

The pictures were taken some weeks ago, of what used to be the women's campus, and which is now being turned into a housing development, to make apartments for married veterans who will be students at Macdonald College this session.

Last year a number of married students were in attendance. Some were able to find rooms in the village, others found living quarters farther away along the Lakeshore. Some, not so fortunate, had to come to college and leave their families behind. This year provision is being made for these students.



Sixty Families Will Live Here

There will be room in these "huts" for sixty families. Each apartment will have a living room, seventeen by twelve and a quarter feet large, a bedroom fourteen and a quarter by ten and a quarter, a kitchenette with a minimum of sixty-five square feet of floor space, and a bathroom which will be shared by two families. The outside walls will be finished in imitation brick of attractive appearance and good quality, and the interior walls will be of painted Gyproc.

The equipment which will be supplied in the kitchen will include a sink, a deep laundry tub, and electric outlets for connecting a small electric rangette or hot plates for cooking, these to be furnished by the students. No furniture is supplied, but hot water, steam heating and light and power are all included in the monthly rental charge of thirty dollars.

These quarters are reserved for married veterans and their families. Most of the occupants will be Macdonald students, but some apartments have been set aside for students registered at McGill University who are married and have children. Other married students at McGill will be lodged in some of the R.C.A.F. depot buildings at Lachine, where they will be within fairly easy commuting distance of Montreal.

Single Students are not overlooked

All universities are receiving more applications for admission than they can possibly handle, and Macdonald College is no exception. Here, however, the situation is complicated by the fact that all students must live on the campus, and we can accept only as many as we can find rooms for. Board outside the College is practically impossible to obtain. So, to provide living space for single students who cannot all be accommodated in the present residence, huts are being built for them also. The floor plan of these huts is the same as that of the apartments for married students except that the bedroom is slightly larger, since no kitchen is included. Each group of four students will have a living room and a bedroom, in which they can arrange their furniture as they like. As in the

other huts, there will be a bathroom for each pair of apartments. The same furniture as is now provided in the residence will be placed in the apartments — beds, bureaus, desks, etc., and the students will have their meals in the College dining room. The same rate will be charged as for students in the residence, namely, nine dollars per week for room and board.

This is an interesting experiment, and one which will involve many changes and readjustments on the part of many people. It will be watched with keen interest.



We have the picture of still another bride and groom on this page this month. Ex-Squadron Leader Bruce (Bud) Brittain and Catherine Wood, a graduate of the School for Teachers, were married on June 22nd. Bud is also a graduate of the School for Teachers, but enlisted in the R.C.A.F. before he had a chance to put his training in

teaching into practice. He is now registered in the degree course in Agriculture, and he and Cathy will be living in one of the apartments described above until he has finished his course.

Canadians Honoured in the United States

At the annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association, held July 21st and 22nd at St. Louis, Mo., Prof. W. A. Maw was elected vice-president of the organization.

Other Canadians honoured by this international association were Dr. F. B. Hutt, now professor of Poultry and Animal Genetics at Cornell University, who was given the Borden Award of one thousand dollars, for distinguished service to the poultry industry, and Professor E. S. Snyder, of the Poultry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, who was awarded the Poultry Science Teaching Prize of one hundred dollars.

The critical world food situation may last for four or five years. Ample evidence exists to show that, even with the average or better than average yields for the remainder of 1946 and 1947, the world food situation will remain critical, at least until the harvests of 1947.

Improving Humus Content of Soils

Speaking generally, the soils of the Maritime Provinces are naturally low in humus. During the war years many farmers have failed to follow recognized farm practices, due to the need of greater production. This has resulted in the serious depletion of humus in the soil and there is evidence, particularly in the specialized crop areas such as potatoes, and strawberries, of serious soil erosion taking place.

In an area in New Brunswick where strawberries are being grown extensively, the majority of the growers have had crop failures in recent years. The most successful grower of strawberries is a farmer who relies largely upon barnyard manure for maintaining soil fertility. Like most of the growers in that area, his common practice is to grow potatoes on the same land four or more years in succession, to be followed by strawberries, sometimes preceded by beans. In the case mentioned the rotation of crops followed was not one to be recommended as it embraced growing potatoes continuously four years, followed by strawberries. However, each crop of potatoes was fertilized with approximately 20 tons barnyard manure per acre and the strawberries received a much heavier application of manure. While the rotation followed leaves much to be desired the annual application of barnyard manure resulted in the humus content of the soil being well maintained. Several of the other growers in the district have adopted much the same type of rotation except that they have added a crop of beans to follow the strawberry crop. These growers have been depending largely upon commercial fertilizer supplying only a limited amount of barnyard manure to their land under cultivation. Samples of soil taken from several of these farms for analysis were found to be seriously lacking in humus. Extreme cases such as these are fortunately rare and it can be said that most potato growers in the recognized potato areas of the Maritime Provinces try to follow the modern methods of cultivation. Generally speaking, a somewhat elastic rotation is adopted, depending somewhat upon the acreage of potatoes under cultivation. These growers are not maintaining the number of livestock they should on their farms and in many cases the acreage in potatoes is much too large to provide sufficient humus through the use of barnyard manure.

In recent years the use of ground limestone has done much to encourage the growth of clover in potato growing areas. This will no doubt result in helping to maintain the humus content of potato soils. In view of the importance of maintaining the humus content of soils, the question of soil fertility merits greater attention, otherwise soil productivity will become even more seriously reduced and erosion will cause even greater depletion of soil fertility.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

BEANS, GRADED AND PRICED

To provide improved properly-graded products, on June 15, when the 75 cent a bushel subsidy paid farmers was removed, the grading of white and yellow eye beans became effective. There are now four grades with appropriate maximum prices for each. It is the Board's intention that the new price schedule for this year's crop (which covers certain types of both domestic and imported dry beans) will provide both growers and processors returns comparable to 1945. Provision is made for ceiling prices adjustments for Red Kidney, Cranberry, Lima and Bayou beans in relation to the maximum prices for the white and yellow eye beans.

CHERRY PRICES

1946 maximum ceiling prices for Canadian grown sweet and sour cherries will remain the same as those for 1944 and 1945. The same ceilings also apply to imported cherries sold between June 17 and September 30. Domestic cherries (*i.e.*, British Columbia and Ontario cherries) are priced f.o.b. shipping point, *except* for buyers within 15 road miles of such point, who must receive free delivery; *or* when the grower makes delivery beyond this limit in his own truck he may add the actual cost of transportation provided it is not more than less-than-carlot express.

LAMB AND BEEF PRICES

Maximum prices for carcasses and sides of spring lamb in effect from May 1 to July 15 were extended to August 31. Wholesale ceiling prices on "red" and "blue" quality beef were reimposed on July 20, at levels varying from one to two cents *per pound* higher. Adjustments were also made in retail pricing according to zones. Blue brand beef was removed from the "commercial" grade and placed on a separate basis.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
August 1.....	R-16	M-48
August 8.....	R-17	M-49
August 15.....	R-18	M-50	S-24, S-25
August 22.....	Q-1
August 29.....	R-19	Q-2

Note:—Meat coupons M40 to M50 and butter coupons R10 to R17 will expire on the 31st of August.

INSPECTION OF CORN

Compulsory inspection of Canadian Eastern, Western Yellow and White corn by the Board of Grain Commissioners to be shown by certificates was announced June 29. The Order provides a greater producer price spread between corn of high and low moisture content. A difference of 15 cents a bushel is allowed in the price of white corn over yellow corn of similar grade and quality.

NON-FARMER SLAUGHTERERS

A non-farmer householder (one whose main livelihood is not derived from farming or ranching), who raises livestock *for his own use*, may slaughter a maximum of two head of livestock per year, provided his application to the Regional Meat or Foods Officer has been approved. He must surrender meat coupons to the Local Ration Board on the same basis as farmer slaughterers.

CASUAL GIFTS

A primary producer, or one of his household, who wishes to make a casual gift of a rationed commodity, coupon "free", must first obtain a letter of authority from the nearest Branch Office of the Board.

APRICOT CEILINGS

For apricots produced in British Columbia and sold in Canada, and imported apricots sold west of Port Arthur, ceiling prices on the same level as last year will be in effect from July 15 to September 28. For B.C. grown apricots the shippers' price is \$1.65 for an 18-pound case f.o.b. shipping point.

CANNING SUGAR—PRISONERS OF WAR

A farmer who employs prisoners of war for two months or longer, as regular employees, may apply to his Local Ration Board for extra sugar coupons for each prisoner employed. If the prisoner of war is replaced by another, he may not apply again.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCERS

Dairy Butter producers (other than authorized butter reporters) *must* register with their respective Local Ration Boards even if the butter they produce is used in their own households only and is not sold.

CUSTOM CANNING

A consumer who takes fruit to a customs canner for canning or processing is only required to *surrender coupons* to the processor or canner for the sugar supplied by the processor or canner.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR HENS

To maintain maximum egg production, the scheduled time for the 2½ cent drop in maximum prices for hens was extended from July 1 to August 1.

SPANISH ONION PREMIUMS

For the entire period July 16 to December 31, the premium for Spanish type onions will be re-established.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board

